

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 63.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 243. VOL. V.

TERMS.... The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

 It is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Elizabethtown to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30. 1828.—84t.

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

 THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety OF COACHES, Chariotees,

Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. which, with a general assortment of Harness, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, OPPOSITE HIESKELL'S HOTEL—

 Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd, and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worst ed, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloth for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also, Patent roller STIRRUPS;

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, vs. PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Harriet Steward.

In this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3mt247

THE THOROUGH BREED HORSE



ERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Eronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. TERRAND,

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[1 A.]

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, &c. of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09t.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Eleanor Pressly.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forb'd and charged accordingly.

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ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Samuel Armstrong.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Sharpe.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.... pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, vs. Attachment.

Cyrus Erwin.

Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and Enquiry.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next and answer, plead or demur or final judgment will be entered against said defendant. Attest. J. ERWIN, Clk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes, Do. " Cassimeres, Lastings and Circassians, 5-4 French Bombazines, Bombazettes, Cotton Cassimeres, Union Drill, Brown French Drilling, English mix't Do. Blk striped Satin, 4-4 mix'd Cambric, (a superior article) 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings, " " " Bleached, Superior Cotton Shirtings, 7-8, and 4-4, Red Tick, 3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks, Russia Sheetings and Drillings, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs, Very fine Irish Linens, A great variety of Calicoes, Linen Cambries, Long Lawns, Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin, 4-4, and 6-4 Figured Lenos, Fine Swiss Muslin, Jacknent and Mull Muslin, White bordered Cravats, Do. " Swiss, Do. " Italian, (a superior article) Canton and Nankin Crapes, Gros De Ete Robes, Col'd Gros De Nap, Batisse Dresses, Italian and China Silks, Silk Shawls and Hk's. White and Black silk Stockings, Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of

Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery; Boots and Shoos; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware; An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

— ALSO —

An assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54t.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

Have just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

Dr. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that affliction and trouble some complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific. Many empirical remedies for the "Odontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, SWJIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Serofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829. 239.

Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in July, instant. The Members of the Society are requested to attend punctually at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Society.

J. SMITH, Secretary.

Deeds, for sale here.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Intemperance.....No. III.

In this number I will notice some other ways in which habits of intemperance are formed.

By using ardent spirits as a matter of hospitality, many are brought into the snare; and in this way, it is considered an act of kindness, and it is thought to be unsocial and ungentlemanly not to repay the kindness by using it freely. This is a very strong temptation, under such circumstances, to drink to inebriation. Should any of the guests be sparing in the use of the flowing bowl, they are incessantly urged, by a cruel kindness, to use it more freely:—it will be good for you, as the day is cold or warm; as the weather is gloomy or serene; as the occasion is joyful or otherwise. As a last argument, it is alleged, at least it will do you no harm. With these smooth, though deceitful arguments, the simple are ensnared, and go like a fool to the correction of the stocks, or rather like an ox to the slaughter. But on whose skirts will their blood be found? “Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink.”

When spirituous liquors are used at places of public convocations, the evil is still greater. I can notice but a few of these:—meetings for electioneering and electing candidates to watch over the interests of our country. On such occasions, it would seem that all would be sober, and act the part of rational men; and all who really regard the interests of their country, will; but many seem to think it an essential part of liberty to become gloriously drunk on such occasions. And how many are there, who give their suffrages to the man who will give them the best treat? Those candidates who make it their business to deal out intoxicating liquors to obtain the suffrage of their fellow-citizens, are to be set down as the greatest corrupters of human society. They may talk of liberty; but every sober man knows in what their chief liberty consists. They may talk of patriotism and love of country; but there is something they love more than country. They may talk of serving the people; but there is some one they are more anxious to serve than the people. It becomes every sober citizen to consider this matter carefully, and use his efforts to close these flood-gates of immorality; for if permitted to continue open, the stream issuing from them is likely to sweep every thing that deserves the name of liberty from the land.

I would here respectfully suggest to all who regard the future glory and welfare of our country, whether those feasts observed in commemoration of the establishment of our independence, are not extremely injurious to the interests of virtue and morality. I speak of the manner of observing it by drinking toasts. Are not these celebrations calculated to promote the cause of intemperance? Are there not many whose hearts are fuller of wine than their heads are of sense?

Those places where spirituous liquors are sold out in small quantities are, perhaps, the most fruitful sources of intemperance in the land. These places are the resort of the idle, the profane and the intemperate. They meet and spend their afternoons and their money, if they have any, or run themselves in debt if they have none. They bring their families to want, wretchedness and ruin.

None spend their time at such places without receiving the infection. The number of those who resort to them is continually on the increase. The children of such a neighborhood are drawn into the snare, before they should be beyond the notice of the maternal eye.

How many neighborhoods around such places, present the aspect of physical and moral death: children uneducated, and unprovided for; wives tortured by the slow, though excruciating fires of pinning grief and cheerless sorrow; farms & shops & buildings, fallen into decay and ruin; the master of the family, instead of providing for his own household, is spending his time at the grog-shop. Instead of diffusing joy and happiness through his family, his return is awaited with gloomy anxiety. When he comes, it is as a fiend, instead of a father. Do such men love their wives or their children? They are worse than infidels; they provide not for their own. Over every such shop it should be written, in large black letters—*This is the way to death, the gate to hell: enter in all ye that seek death: drink of the wine that I have mingled.*

Let the youth take warning and stand far from these deep pits; they are like quick sands. When the victim once enters, he will find no solid ground to stand on. Many strong men have fallen, and many young men have fallen: let the youth be assured that there is no safety but by keeping at a distance. But are those who administer the destroying fluid guiltless? Can a man put a serpent into his neighbor's bosom and say I have done nothing amiss? Suppose the serpent bites him and he dies, who occasioned his death? What will not the love of gold do? For one to do this, with

the excuse, that “if I don't, another will, and I may as well have the gain of it as my neighbor,” is no more extenuation of moral guilt, than for a man to engage in the slave trade with the plea, that if he should not, others would. If the word denounces on those who give their neighbors drink, does not apply in such cases, I am at a loss to know when it would.

Distilleries are another source of intemperance. It will be found, there are a few who have engaged to any extent in this business, but some members of their families have become intemperate; and frequently, many in the neighborhood. This fact, is a sufficient admonition to all fathers who wish to raise sober families, not to engage in this dangerous and pernicious business, though it may be attended with pecuniary profits. One drunken son may destroy more in one year than his father could make by distilling during a long life.

It will be found that intemperance increases in proportion as the avenues of access to the intoxicating fluid are multiplied; and that it will decrease in proportion as they are closed. V. D. M.

A Worthy Example.—Mr. James P. Allaire owns extensive Iron Works, in the city of New-York. He has two hundred hands in his employ; all pale, muscular and contented looking men. On one of the principal doors we observed the following notice in large letters:—“Any person that brings, or drinks spirituous liquors on my premises, will be discharged without any pay for the week. James P. Allaire.” This notice was put up nine years ago. We inquired (observes the *New-York Spectator*) whether among so many hands he had been able to enforce this salutary regulation? He replied that he had, and without difficulty. When he first made the attempt, one man left his employ, in consequence thereof, and he has found it necessary to turn one away on that account since. His workmen are all temperate, sober, industrious men, who take good care of their families. Mr. Allaire has, in this business, set a noble example for employers in all trades and occupations.

The Editors of the New Bedford Courier copied the following from a bill a few days since:

“A New Bedford whaleman bids farewell to his last dollar, of a three years voyage, amounting to \$300, the whole of which has been spent in intemperance. June 1, 1829.”

Debt.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, very properly suggests that it would be advisable for all societies engaged in the laudable work of suppressing intemperance, to visit the poor man who is unfortunate in his business, and render him, when forsaken by his friends, such assistance as the circumstances render necessary. The intended suggestion probably is, and there is much weight in it, that misfortune causes more drunkenness than any inherent love for vice or disgrace in man, and that therefore, keeping men out of the danger of prisons, would be striking at the root of evil. The thought is not new—an action upon it, or the converse established, would be.

The Karen.—Mr. Boardman, one of the Baptist missionaries in Burmah, describes a wild race of people called Karen, who dwell in the vales, at a distance from the Burman cities and who have no written language, no schools, no religion, no object of worship, no priest.—They live as their fathers did, with the same dress and manners, the same ignorance and vice.

Mr. Owen and Miss Fanny Wright ought to sail for Burmah immediately. The children of such a neighborhood are drawn into the snare, before they should be beyond the notice of the maternal eye. How many neighborhoods around such places, present the aspect of physical and moral death: children uneducated, and unprovided for; wives tortured by the slow, though excruciating fires of pinning grief and cheerless sorrow; farms & shops & buildings, fallen into decay and ruin; the master of the family, instead of providing for his own household, is spending his time at the grog-shop. Instead of diffusing joy and happiness through his family, his return is awaited with gloomy anxiety. When he comes, it is as a fiend, instead of a father. Do such men love their wives or their children? They are worse than infidels; they provide not for their own. Over every such shop it should be written, in large black letters—*This is the way to death, the gate to hell: enter in all ye that seek death: drink of the wine that I have mingled.*

American Political History.—A number of works are now in preparation, or on the eve of publication, having reference to the formation and administration of our government. Mr. Madison devotes his retirement to a work of this kind. This memoir will not be published till after his death. Mr. Jefferson's “Memoirs and Correspondence” will be published in a few months, in six volumes octavo. Gen. Washington's Correspondence, Journals, &c. are in the hands of Mr. Sparks, who is preparing to publish them. The papers of the late Mr. Adams will, no doubt, be given to the world by his son, who will also enrich the literature of his country with a memoir of his own times. The Life and Correspondence of Arthur Lee, is about to be put to the press in this city; and the Memoirs of Major Wm. Jackson of Philadelphia, are written and will be published after his death.—Palladium.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The Expedition against Mexico.—We have information on which we can rely, in relation to certain circumstances connected with this Quixotic enterprise, which are of some interest to the public, and important to be known in Mexico. Such is the state of things, that we are well informed, not only in the opinions we have expressed of the necessary failure of the enterprise, but of the insincerity and dishonesty which have dictated it.

Barradas, who is placed at the head of the expedition, has not wisdom enough to make the declaration attributed to him in a paragraph we copied from a southern paper yesterday. He undoubtedly thinks he may reconquer one of the old colonies; but the governor, officers, and inhabitants of Cuba are unanimously opposed to it, and regard it as a wanton and useless exposure of human life. Even the Spanish Ministry, far from sanctioning the undertaking, resolutely opposed it, and could not be prevailed on to give their consent; so the order was finally communicated, not from the proper department, nor through the customary channels, but by the king himself directly to the commander. This was done in so peremptory a manner, that no remonstrance or opposition could be made; and of course the plan is to be pursued.

With regard to the king, it is incredible that he could really anticipate any important results from sending so contemptible a force to the Mexican-coast, and under the command of an ignorant boatman, as Barradas is, without talents, merit, military education, or experience. His Majesty, it is to be presumed, expected, by this show of invasion, to satisfy those who are clamorous for it, and probably hoped some of the expellid Spaniards would trust part of their treasure in his hands. Judging, however, from what we hear of the unanimous opinion in Cuba, we believe he will be disappointed in both these respects. The force is far too small to encourage disaffected individuals in Mexico to risk their interests on its success, as it will plainly be unable to defend itself, much more to protect them. At the same time those who have wished to see the reconquest undertaken in earnest, are disgusted at this feeble attempt. We now learn that the report of a reinforcement from Spain does not obtain the least credit even at Havana.

Attempt to assassinate Com. Porter.—The New Orleans Argus of the 13th June, contains the following account of a diabolical attempt by a Banditti in Mexico, to assassinate Com. Porter. It will be seen that our countryman, the hero of Valparaiso, still maintains his chivalric intrepidity, which no odds in his combatants ever daunted.

Capt. Miner, of the Lavinia, reports, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Com. Porter. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen: two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them, who turned out to be the leader; drew his sword, and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey.

Honours to the President.—On the 8th inst. President Jackson left Washington, on a visit to Old Point Comfort. He was attended by the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, by the Postmaster General, by Gen. M'Comb, Commander in chief of the Army, Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, General Gibson, Commodores Rogers and Warrington of the Navy Board, Majors Donaldson and Greer, and Lieut. Van Buren. He was also accompanied by the following members of the families of the President and Heads of Departments, viz. Miss Eaton, niece of the President, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Donaldson of the President's family, two daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss M'Comb.

On landing at Old Point, from the Steam Boat, the President was greeted with a salute of 24 guns from the garrison, and received the military honors due to his rank, from the Battalion stationed at the Post, who were drawn up a short distance from the wharf ready to receive him.

A Committee from Norfolk met the President at Old Point, and invited him to visit the borough and receive the hospitality of its citizens. This the President accepted, having verbally returned his acknowledgments. He was also solicited to visit Portsmouth, and partake of a public dinner, to which the President replied, his stay would be so short as to prevent his accepting their invitation to dine, but that he would spend an hour in Portsmout, on his way to Norfolk, at a place to be designated by the committee, where he would be happy to meet his fellow citizens. He did so and was received with demonstrations of respect

and cordiality. A salute of 24 guns was fired from a battery of 12 pounders. At Norfolk, upon the Steam Boat nearing the Wharf, a salute was fired in handsome style, from the Revenue Cutter *Wasp*, Capt. Coody, lying in the stream, and the *President* was waited upon board by a Committee of the Court and Common Council, and a number of citizens; was addressed by Wm. Maxwell, Esq. on behalf of the authorities, and with his suite was escorted to the platform at the Ferry Wharf, where he was received with Military honors by a Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Norfolk Cavalry, Capt. Jones' Independents, Capt. Capron's Juniors, Capt. Gibbons, and the three Companies from Portsmouth, who were drawn up in a handsome, well dressed line, extending from the Wharf nearly to the Steam Boat Hotel. The President and suite having passed the front of the line, it broke into column and escorted them to Johnson's Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for their reception by the Corporate authorities, and whether the *Ladies* of their respective families had preceded them.

A great number of Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, visited the President, his suite and the *Ladies* of their families, during the evening, and were received with the greatest affability and respect.

Great Curiosity.—We wonder how large the largest animal was in the days of old. There are specimens of bones to be seen at No. 300 Broadway, a few doors above the Masonic Hall, which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park Theatre. One side of the under jaw bone is twenty feet in length, and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. The ribs are nine feet long! The other bones are of proportionate size. These relics were discovered in the valley of the Mississippi. They were found seventeen feet below the surface, and we are told by the proprietor that the labor of getting them out was prodigious, as the water poured in so fast upon the workmen that a steam engine would have been necessary to discharge it, before the whole skeleton could have been raised. These bones must have been in active motion at the time when man

“Went forth with a pine,
As a spear 'gainst the mammoth,
And struck through the ravine
At the foaming behemoth.”

Men and animals have sadly dwindled since that period. We are becoming more and more *concise* every generation, and in a few more centuries mighty man will be no longer than a Lacedemonian tailor. It will be a great saving in the tailor's bills of our posterity.

These wonderful remains are well worthy the attention of the curious, and amongst the curious, we rank nine-tenths of our readers.—N. Y. Eng.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

On Friday evening last, (June 27,) a little before sunset, two gentlemen (to all appearance) rode up to the Hotel in Worcester street, with a fine horse and chaise, and requested refreshment and lodgings for the night. After refreshing themselves they walked down Main-street, arm in arm, and attracted considerable attention from the citizens by their unusually polished appearance. About sunset a man, post-haste, arrived in town with advertisements, offering a reward for two persons who had absconded from Albany, with a hired horse and chaise. Our young gentlemen were immediately suspected, and accordingly were arrested and examined. They confessed all, and were committed to prison. After their commitment it was ascertained that this brace of rogues were females! They are thought to be about 18 years of age, and their novel introduction to the citizens of Worcester has already drawn to their temporary residence a host of curious and admiring visitors.

Sudden Death.—A colored woman, recently from New York, in the employ of Mr. F. M. Diffenderfer of Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at a table ironing clothes. An inquest was held over the body, during which the body was opened by a physician who had been called in. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of *tight lacing* to such a degree as to force the liver from its natural seat. The more immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood vessel near her heart.

Baltimore American.

The Stonington Telegraph states, that on Monday, about two o'clock, Charles Heaton, a seaman lately arrived in the schr. Penguin from the South Sea, was drowned near the mouth of the harbor, by the upsetting of a sail boat, in which he was proceeding to New London. Heaton was a native of Yorkshire, England. When he arrived last week, he found a letter announcing that an estate of £30,000 had been bequeathed him by a deceased relative.

The following anecdote is related of the late Governor of Kentucky, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War and a man of most approved courage. An individual who conceived himself insulted by the Gen. informed him of his determination to challenge him. “You

are perfectly welcome,” coolly replied the latter, “but I will not fight you.” “If you do not, I will post you as a coward.” “You will then,” replied the Gen., “post yourself as a d——d liar, for nobody will believe you.”

Hard Lodging and no Heading.—Not long since a captain of a steamboat of Columbus started his boat down the Chattahoochee river, and, having some business in Randolph county, Georgia, gave up the helm to his mate, and concluded to take a land passage, by way of a tramp, and join in with the boat at some particular place, where he had been in the habit of taking in wood. However, by some means, he lost his way, and coming to a wolf pen, thought that he would crawl in underneath the pen, to rest himself from the attack of panthers and other devouring beasts of the wood. But, unfortunate Captain B——! what was his surprise, when, in the very act of getting in, the log or dead fall fell upon his back, and held him as if he had been pinned to the ground! And in that predicament he was compelled, not from choice, but from actual necessity, to remain until 12 o'clock the next day; when the builder or owner of the trap came to see what luck he had in the trapping of a wolf. Lo! to his utter astonishment, he had caught the captain of a steamboat! The captain was immediately relieved, and his situation deplored by the humane and benevolent rescuer.

From the Virginia Gazette.

Free Trade.—We know that some of our readers do not admit the policy of the Tariff acts, but would prefer a Free Trade. Do they reflect that the principal article of the growth of Virginia that is admitted at all into Great Britain, is taxed by that Government twelve times what it is worth? The estimate is, that there are about 14,000 hogsheads of Virginia Tobacco annually consumed in Great Britain, worth to planters not more than one million of dollars, on which a duty is paid in the British ports of twelve millions and a half of dollars! On forty millions of dollars worth of British goods imported into the United States, the Tariff assesses a tax of little more than six millions of dollars, about half of what is paid on Virginia Tobacco in Great Britain.

But the tax is not all. We find the British Government encourages the growth of Tobacco in Ireland, and an attempt will be made to introduce the growth of the article in its Asiatic possessions. We may, in a few years, find this article excluded entirely, as our bread stuffs are, from the British dominions. Our own manufacturers are now our best customers, and, if they are sustained, will continue to be so.

General Jackson affects a patriotic horror of defaulters, and all his purchased editors open in full cry as soon as they have discovered one, to hunt him down.

Yet General Jackson appoints to be the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Major W. B. Lewis, a public defaulter, known to General Jackson to be such.

If General Jackson can reconcile it to himself to place a public defaulter in a responsible office, after his declarations against defaulters, we are curious how he can justify himself to the people.

“The multitude (says Junius) in all countries, are patient to a certain point.”

Nat. Journal, July 10.

The pensioned press of this city published, on Saturday, a letter from the Third Auditor, dated April 2, 1821, to prove that Major Lewis, who has been appointed Second Auditor by General Jackson, was not a public defaulter. This pitiful trick, like his own statement, is worthy the hireling Editor of that contemptible print. Now, what are the facts?

Suit was ordered against Major Lewis, in August, 1822, for six thousand dollars, advanced him by Gov. Blount, on the 25th of May, 1815.

Judgment against him was rendered in December, 1825, for £5,272 6d; and indulgence of one and two years, from January 1, 1824, was granted him, on his securing the debt.

On the first of January, 1825, Major Lewis paid £2,807 6d on account of the judgment; and in July, 1829, a further sum of £1,000 was paid.

And for the balance, which was due on the 3d of March, we are informed that a further indulgence to the 3d of March, 1830, was granted by General Jackson.

Major Lewis has been reported a public defaulter by the Third Auditor at every session of Congress, (including the last,) since 1822.

If the object of the Telegraph “were truth, it would re-publish this statement;” but, as it is paid out of the Treasury, for defending the acts of Gen. Jackson, right or wrong, we can only expect a repetition or a new version of its falsehoods.

ib. July 13.

What Next?—The English journals announce that Mr. Bursford, of London, the celebrated Panorama painter, has completed a *Panorama Pandemonium*, designed to illustrate the terrific description of the infernal world in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1829.

A memorial is in circulation in Virginia, addressed to the Convention which is shortly to be held to revise the constitution, to make some constitutional provision for a system of Emancipation. The memorial emanated from the people of Augusta county, in the central part of Virginia; it is forcibly written, perfectly free from every thing like cant, and is well calculated, we should think, to have considerable influence. Should Virginia adopt a system for gradual Emancipation, it will redound to her lasting honor, and secure to the authors of it the gratitude and benedictions of posterity.

The administration presses attempt to justify the proscription which has swept through the Post-Office Department, by the bold assertion that the prescribed Postmasters were unfaithful in the discharge of their duties. This assertion bears the impress of falsehood on the front of it. It is well known to every one who knows any thing about political affairs, that the management of the Post-Office, under Mr. Adams' Administration, gave universal satisfaction: every facility was afforded to the transportation of the mail; and there was a certainty in the transmission of letters and papers unsurpassed, if not unequalled under any previous administration. The finances of the Department were so improved, that the receipts greatly exceeded the expenditures, and at the same time the increase in the transportation of the mail amounted to several millions of miles—while for many years previous, the expenditures exceeded the receipts. For this successful management of the complicated affairs of the Post-Office, Mr. McLean acknowledged that he was mainly indebted to the zeal and fidelity of the Postmasters under him; and he has certified to the character of some of them who have been proscribed, as being among the best in the country. These facts effectually put down the slander, that the two or three hundred Postmasters who have been removed, were displaced for unfaithfulness. Why, then, were they turned out, or "punished," to use the language of Duff's *For their opinions!* To this complexion must it come at last, in spite of all the attempts of the pensioned editors to hide the truth from the people.

The New-York Enquirer says "no Cabinet Council has been held since the present administration came into office." How Noah obtained his information, we are not informed; but it was probably procured on the spot, as his partner was recently at Washington. Duff, however, takes it in high dudgeon that Noah should pretend to be in the secrets at head-quarters, and pronounces his statement "*notoriously at variance with the truth!*"—or, in plain English, a downright lie. Which of these two veracious organs of the administration is to be believed, it is not our business to determine; though, to give the D—l his due, we suspect Duff has told the truth in this instance, and Noah has fib'd as usual. It is certain, however, that Cabinet Councils are of rare occurrence, the collisions among the members rendering it inexpedient to hold them. The President, when he wishes advice, either sends for, or calls on each individual separately. In this way the three parties into which the Cabinet is said to be divided, are kept from open war.

After the great clamor which has been raised about *public defaulters*, by the administration and its partisans, it was to be expected that the President would have no fellowship with them. It appears, however, that he has placed one of them to guard the portals of the Treasury, while at the same time he is prosecuting another with the utmost rigor. This, we suppose, is even-handed justice. Upon this process, of removing one peculator and then placing another in his room, how long will it take Gen. Jackson to "cleanse the Augean stable?"

At last.—The tenth indictment against Dr. Watkins has been sustained by the Court. The facts will now be investigated by a jury, and the truth come out. If Watkins be found guilty, let him be punished—no one will wish to screen him from justice; in the meantime, let President Jackson evince the sincerity of his reforming professions, by removing his Second Auditor, appointed by himself, and who, it appears, has been a public defaulter since 1822. When he does this, the public, possibly, may then believe there is some reality in the "reform" going on at Washington.

It frequently happens that the best cause is ruined, by the indiscreet zeal and extravagancies of its friends; and it is to be feared that the exertions now making in various parts of the country to suppress Intemperance, the moral sinew which is sweeping over the land,—will be checked, if not rendered fruitless, by the overacting of well-intentioned but simple and short-sighted advocates. We have noticed several facts, within a short time, in different parts of the country, illustrative of this; but none more striking than one which has just met our eye in a northern paper. It is there stated, that a worthy gentleman in New-Haven county, Conn. has recently ordered a fine apple or-

chard to be cut down, because the fruit can be converted into an article promotive of one of the evils of the day. "This worthy man" has thus done himself an injury, without promoting the cause in which he is engaged; and were his example to be followed by many others, the friends of Temperance would have serious cause for alarm. Upon the same principle, we should refuse to raise corn, rye and wheat, because they are converted into ardent spirits, and feed ourselves on potatoes, pulse, &c.; grape vines should also be destroyed, because the fruit is converted into wine and brandy. The idea that temperance can be promoted by such means, is not only absurd, but ridiculous. The inhabitants of countries where wine is made in abundance, and where that beverage, from its cheapness, is used as a common drink, are noted for their temperance; and the same remark may be made of the inhabitants of those parts of our own country, where cider, from its great abundance, is in common and daily use. We believe, that as orchards and vineyards increase among us, the consumption of ardent spirits will decrease in proportion; and that so far from being destroyed, their growth should be encouraged, as valuable and efficient auxiliaries in the cause of Temperance.

Another.—James P. Bull, editor of the Settler, Bradford, Pa. has been rewarded with a clerkship at Washington, worth \$1100 per annum. He was a go-the-whole hog man; and it was he who offered the resolution in the Harrisburg Convention, nominating Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. Among all the slanders now uttered against Henry Clay, not a word is said about his "buying up the Press;" that charge is carefully suppressed. Is any one at a loss for the reason?

And yet another!—Mr. Grafton Monroe, Gen. Jackson seems to dislike the name, as this is the second Postmaster bearing it, who has been "punished"—has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Alexandria, D. C. Mr. J. Green, editor of the Maryland Gazette, has received, for his reward, the office from which an arbitrary exercise of power had ejected Mr. Monroe. "Gen. Jackson," said Duff, "will reward his friends, and punish his enemies."

Experience has shown how well Duff was ac-

quainted with the determination of the Hero, or how closely and correctly he had studied his character.

The Baltimore Chronicle truly remarks, that "the lovers of republican simplicity cannot fail to observe the difference between the plain unostentatious manner in which the late President travelled, and the aristocratic show and parade that has distinguished General Jackson's late movement, in search of popularity, to Norfolk and its vicinity. Mr. Adams moved as a private citizen, and alone, whereas General Jackson goes as an Emperor, or Dictator, with a large and magnificent suite at his heels. If these shows of mock-royalty do not alarm the republican virtue of this country, we know not what will. It was, we should recollect, by such *pageants* that the Republics of the old world were rendered easy prey to the ambitious and the designing, and, therefore, those who are friendly to the preservation of ours should beware."

Mr. Wickliffe has been acquitted for the homicide of Benning. The particulars of the trial have not reached us, farther than that the Jury was absent fifteen minutes. Mr. Clay was of counsel for Wickliffe. To such lengths do the fears and rage of the less liberal of the Jacksonians transport them against Mr. Clay, that we anticipate his denunciation for appearing as counsel for the Defendant. Nay, the Telegraph already begins to mutter curses. These gentlemen would be well pleased if Mr. Clay were gagged.

The Rhode Island American, commenting upon the exultation displayed by the illiberal Administration Presses, at the discovery of the defalcations of Watkins and Peake, and the defence which they set up through the detection of these individuals for proscription, very truly adds, that they were turned out before any defalcation was discovered. This is unquestionably true.

Mrs. Royal.—A letter to the U. States Gazette from Washington, dated July 6th, says:

There is another case now before the court which will demand its full share of public attention. The Grand Jury entered the court to day with a presentment against Mrs. Ann Royall. It required no ordinary share of animal, as well as moral courage, in any three and twenty men to make so daring an attack upon the rights of this belligerent authoress.—She might have indulged herself in any reasonable latitude, in her invasions of the public peace with impunity, for nothing less than an extraordinary course of outrages upon the feelings and usages of society would have screwed up the courage of any jury to the sticking point of a presentment. The object is to compel Mrs. Royall to give security for her good behavior—and perhaps she will find as much difficulty in fulfilling the condition of the bond, as in finding the necessary security for its fulfilment.

The U. S. Attorney seems in as much perplexity to frame an indictment against her which will stand, as he has already done in framing any which can be sustained against Dr. Watkins.

MRS. ROYALL.

An indictment containing three distinct counts had been found against Mrs. Royall. The first count charged her with being a common slanderer; the second, with being a common scold; and the third, with being a common brawler. To the second count, she put in her plea of *not guilty*; but demurred to the other two counts. Yesterday Judge Cranch delivered the opinion of the Court, which sustained the demurral, on the ground that

the terms "common slanderer," and "common brawler," were not sufficiently specific. Mrs. Royall, therefore, has to take her trial only on the second count. She was yesterday in Court, prepared for her trial, but owing to the occupancy of the attention of the Court by the case of Dr. Watkins, she was most gallantly compelled to return home, without passing through the ordeal, for which, we have no doubt, she was fully prepared.

Nat. Journal, July 17.

AWFUL ANNUNCIATION.—We look, says the Whig, with no small curiosity to the horrible disclosure foretold in the following article from a Providence paper. The imagination can hardly conceive any thing which can exceed in atrocity, the strength of the terms employed to describe the undefined crime.

From the Providence (R. I.) Subaltern, July 10.

OMINOUS.

An affair occurred in this town, within a few days, which in all human probability will lead to a denouement, which will implicate individuals in one of the most outrageous and infamous conspiracies that ever disgraced the character of man. Individuals are said to be involved in it who have heretofore been looked upon as men entitled to respect, confidence, and veneration. We throw out these "damnable inuendoes," not from a disposition to give rise to unnecessary gossip and curious speculations.—It is probable, that the lapse of a few days will bring things to light, and expose one of the blackest deeds that human depravity could conceive. For the credit of the character of the town, we hope that public expectation will not be realized.

"Thus bad begins and worse remains behind."

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Friday last says: "There is a rumor, (we know not on what authority,) that preparations are making for an arrangement with Great Britain on a basis of extended commercial reciprocity; and that a tariff on imports will be agreed upon between that Government and the United States, which will meet the approbation of both. It is said the British Minister at Washington approves of the project, and that a special mission to England is on foot, for the purpose of completing the arrangements."

The following recipe (says the National Gazette) is now current in the newspapers:

For Dyspepsia.—One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand 24 hours, strain and bottle it.

The writer forgot to subjoin—"and then throw the whole away." The dyspeptic patient is sufficiently miserable, without being thus drugged.

The editor of the National Gazette is too hasty. We have ourselves witnessed the efficacy of the recipe, (without the soot, however,) and can testify to the fact, that it has been the means of restoring more than one of our acquaintance afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst character, to a sound and healthful state. The decoction or ley from hickory ashes, is entirely tasteless, and, what may appear very strange to Mr. Walsh, has the effect of neutralising every liquid with which it is mixed—even *ardent spirits*. This is a fact, try it as you will.

Norfolk Herald.

MARK THE CONTRAST!

In 1822, there was a great contest for the office of Postmaster at Albany. Mr. Tompkins and Mr. Van Buren took part in it, and being dissatisfied with the course pursued by the Postmaster General, Meigs, Mr. V. Buren appealed to President Monroe to interfere. The following is an extract from the reply of Mr. Monroe:

"Washington, Jan. 7th, 1822.

"By the law establishing the Post Office department, the appointment of all the officers employed in it, under the Post-Master General, is exclusively vested in him, without reference to the President. Had it been intended that the President should control the appointments in detail, or take agency in them, the provisions of the law, and the powers granted by it, would have been different. Such, also, according to my experience and information on the subject, has been the uniform practice of the Executive. For these reasons, I deem it to be improper to interfere. I am sir, with great respect, your obd't and very humble servant.

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

This seems to us dignified and proper.—What is the course now pursued under the same law? Why, even before the P. M. General is qualified into office, the subordinate officers and clerks are directed by the President to make removals and appointments—and McLean was given the go-by, because he would not consent to place his office under the control of the President, contrary to law, and consent to bestow its patronage under the President's dictation.—*Wes. Her.*

MRS. ROYALL.—The editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette declares from experience, that a slight application of mercurial ointment, will effectually remove the disease in the peach tree, usually called the *yellow leaf*. One ounce of the ointment will be sufficient for fifty trees.

The Anti-Masons being nearly defunct, a rumour is started that a new society is about to be formed, entitled

"The anti-make-a-fool-of-yourself-to-no-purpose-society."—*N. Y. Courier.*

A certain philosopher being in a storm with some of the most abandoned wretches of the day, who continually cried to God to deliver them, "Hold your tongues," said he, "if we better knew not you were here."

There is nothing on earth so much like an honest man as a rogue, or so much like honesty as deception. It is this similitude that makes caution necessary. We should not be duped if they were to try to pass off copper counterfeits for crowns.

Died,

In New-York, on the 13th instant, of apoplexy, WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq. senior Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, in the 64th year of his age.

Fayetteville Market, July 16.
Cotton, 64 a 73; sugar, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 63; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 50 a 53; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 a 9 a, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 9 00, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, 63; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 18 a 27; wheat, 90 a 100.

United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, July 18.

Cotton, 64 a 9 1/2; flour, 64 a 7; corn, 44 a 50; oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34; 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 46 cents; T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 9 1/2; St. Croix and Jamaica, 7 a 9 1/2; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32; Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2; Georgia do. 2 a 3 a.

Richmond, July 16.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 6 00 a 6 50, wheat, 1 25, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25.... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. discount. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2.... Georgia do. 2 a 3 a.

Test. N. B. HYATT, C. M. C.

6t247:pr. adv. \$2.50.

State of North-Carolina,

MACON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

APRIL TERM, 1829.

Jesse R. Siler, *vs.* John J. Posey & Jesse Clemons.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Macon, at the Court-House in Franklin, on the Monday preceding the last Monday in September next, then and there to plead, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be taken against them by default, and execution will go accordingly.

Test. N. B. HYATT, C. M. C.

6t247:pr. adv. \$2.50.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of July, 1829.

A. Silas Alexander, Esq. Phineas Alexander, William W. Abbea, Esq.

B. N. Bosworth 2, E. M. Bronson, Moses Beatty, Francis M. Beatty, Wm. Bigham, Wm. Black, Margaret Black, Francis A. Bradley, Samuel Blithe, Christian Black.

C. James Clark, Fanny Cathey, L. D. Cannon, David F. Caldwell, Jane L. Caldwell, John Caston, William Culberhouse.

D. Rev. J. W. Douglass, William Darnall, Walter Davis, Esq. James N. Davidson.

E. Joseph Eastman, Stephen Emerson.

F. Wm. Flinn 2, David G. Flaniken.

G. Samuel F. Gelston 4, James Graham, Sam. Givens, Rev. Isaac Grier.

H. Wm. S. W. Huges 2, John L. Hayes, Doct. John Happold, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, George Houston, Mrs. Eliza Hefferman, Doct. Hezekiah Hall, Samuel Hyams, Thomas Henry, James Hutchison.

J. Thomas I. Johnson 2, David Johnson, Patrick Johnson.

K. Mrs. Sarah Kemberl 2, John Kerr.

L. Mary Long, Edwin Lang, Wm. L. Long, Mrs. Mary Lees.

M. Thomas J. McLain, Zebulon Morris, Margaret D. McRee, James W. Martain, Joseph McCulloch, Sam'l. M'Run, Banks M'Ree, David McKnight, John McLure, Hugh McLure, Robert Matthews, Wm. C. McCormick, Managers or Proprietors of the Gold Mines, John McMickle.

N. Thomas Norton.

O. Julia M. Osborn 2, Nathan Orr.

P. Wm. Patterson, Capt. Robert Pickens, John C. Pharr, Aaron R. Patton, Wm. Parker, James Peoples.

Q. Charles Qua.

R. Mary C. Reeze 2, James Rodgers, Doct. Joseph W. Ross, Elizabeth Russel, Wm. Ryrie, John Read.

S. James Sprott, Esq. John Simpson, Jacob Sims, Secretary of the Sunday School, Benj. Smith.

POETRY.

The following truly poetical lines, are from the third number of Willis' American Monthly Magazine. We have not seen the work; but such a piece of poetry would redeem a wilderness of faults.

CHANGES.

The billows run strong in gold
Over the yielding main,
And when upon the shore unrolled,
They gather up again;
They get themselves a different form,
These children of the wind,
And, or in sunlight or in storm,
Leave the green land behind.

Life's billows on life's changing sea,
Come always to Death's Shore,
Some with a calm content, and free,
Some with a hollow roar;
They break and are no longer seen,
Yet still defying time,
Divided, and of different main,
They roll from clime to clime.

All water courses find the main;
The main sinks back to earth;
Life settles in the grave—again
The grave hath life and birth;
Flowers bloom above the sleeping dust;
Grass grows from scattered clay:
And thus from death the spirit must
To life find back its way.

Life hath its range eternally,
Like water, changing forms,
The mists go upward from the sea,
And gather into storms;
The dew and rain come down again,
To freshen the drooping land;
So doth this life exalt and wane,
And alter, and expand.

CAN YEARS OF SUFFERING.
Can years of suffering be repaid
By after years of bliss?
When youth has fled, and health decayed,
Can man taste happiness?
When love's bright visions are no more,
Nor high ambition's dream,
Has Heaven no kindred joy in store
To gild life's parting beam?

Oh! bright is youth's propitious hour,
And manhood's joyous prime,
When pleasure's sun and beauty's flower
Adorn the march of time,
But age has riper, richer joy,
When hearts prepared for Heaven,
Thrice tried, and pure of all alloy,
Rejoice in sins forgiven.

When long tried love still twines her
wreath
Around the brow of age;
And virtue the stern arm of death
Disarms of all its rage;
When friends, long cherish'd, still are true;
When virtuous offspring bloom;
Then man's enjoyment purest flows,
Though ripening for the tomb.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS, &c.

[From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]
Many stories of the sagacity, &c. of Dogs are new, and illustrative of the extraordinary character of that animal, improved as it has been by its companionship with man. We copy two or three examples.

"In London, within these few years, the use of dogs in dragging light vehicles has become very general; and though their strength is rarely employed in combination, as is the case with the Esquimaux sledge dogs, their energy makes them capable of moving very considerable weights. There is scarcely a baker, in the more populous parts of London, who has not his travelling shop upon wheels, drawn by one or two stout mastiffs or bull dogs. But the venders of eat's meat appear to have derived the largest benefit from this application of animal power. The passenger through the narrow streets and lanes of London, is often amused by the scenes between the consumers of the commodity and those who bring it to the houses. At the well known cry of the dealer, the eats of a whole district are in activity, anxiously peeping out of the doors for the expected meal, and sometimes fearlessly approaching the little cart, without apprehension of their supposed enemy who draws it. The dogs attached to these carts appear to have no disposition to molest the impatient groups of eats who gather around them. The habit of considering dogs and eats as natural enemies, has tended to the production of a great deal of cruelty. It is true that dogs will, by instinct, pursue any thing which flies from them; and puppies will thus run after and frequently kill chickens. But dogs, by chastisement, may be made to comprehend that nothing domestic must be molested. Beckford, a writer on hunting, alludes to the circumstance of buck hounds, playing with deer on a lawn, within an hour or two after a chase of the same species. There is at present a tame doe in the streets of London, belonging to some person near St. Clement's Church yard, which the passing dogs never affront; and we have seen, some years ago, at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, a pack of fox hounds, on their way to cover, go close to a fox chained at the outer gate of their kennel, without taking the slightest notice of him. This, at any rate, shews that dogs have their instincts under subjection to the commands of their

friend and master, man.

"All dogs can swim, although some dislike the water, and take to it with difficulty, at the bidding of their masters. The bull dog would appear the least likely to combat with a heavy sea; as the Newfoundland dogs often do; and yet the following circumstance is well authenticated:—On board a ship, which struck upon a rock near the shore during a gale, there were three dogs, two of the Newfoundland variety, and an English bull-dog, rather small in growth, but very firmly built and strong. It was important to have a rope carried ashore; and as no boat could live for an instant in the breakers towards the land, it was thought that one of the Newfoundland dogs might succeed; but he was not able to struggle with the waves, and perished. The other Newfoundland dog, upon being thrown overboard with the rope, shared a similar fate. But the bull-dog, though not habituated to the water, swam triumphantly to land, and thus saved the lives of the persons on board. Among them was his master, a military officer, who still has the dog in his possession.

Many of the inferior animals have a distinct knowledge of time. The sun appears to regulate the motions of those which leave their homes in the morning, to return at particular hours of the evening. The Kamtschatka dogs are probably influenced in their autumnal return to their homes by a change of temperature. But in those animals possessing the readiest conceptions, as in the case of dogs in a highly civilized country, the exercise of this faculty is strikingly remarkable. Mr. Southey, in his *Omniana*, relates two instances of dogs who had acquired such a knowledge of time as would enable them to count the days of the week. He says, "My grandfather had one which trudged two miles every Saturday to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well authenticated example. A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of food upon Friday." The same faculty of recollecting intervals of time exists, though in a more limited extent, in the horse. We know a horse (and have witnessed the circumstance) which being accustomed to be employed once a week on a journey with the newsman of a paper, always stopped at the houses of the several customers, although they were sixty or seventy in number. But further, there were two persons on the route who took one paper between them, and each claimed the privilege of having it first on the alternate Sunday. The horse soon became accustomed to this regulation—and although the parties lived two miles distant, he stopped once a fortnight at the door of the half customer at Thrope, and once a fortnight at that of the other half-customer at Chertsey, and never did he forget this arrangement, which lasted several years, or stop unnecessarily when he once thoroughly understood the rule.

"Dr. Gall says, that dogs learn to understand not merely separate words, or articulate sounds, but whole sentences expressing many ideas." Dr. Elliotson, the learned translator of Blumenbach's Physiology, quotes the following passage from Gall's *Treatise sur les Fonctions du Cerveau*, without expressing any doubt on the circumstance: "I have often spoken intentionally of objects which might interest my dog, taking care not to mention his name, or make any intonation or gesture which might awaken his attention. He, however, showed no less pleasure or sorrow, as it might be: and, indeed, manifested by his behaviour, that he had perfectly understood the conversation which concerned him. I had taken a bitch from Vienna to Paris; in a very short time she comprehended French as well as German; of which I satisfied myself by repeating before her, whole sentences in both languages." We have heard an instance of this quickness in the comprehension of language which is very remarkable. A mongrel between the shepherd's dog and terrier, a great favorite in a farm house, was standing by while his mistress was washing some of her children. Upon asking a boy, whom she had just dressed, to bring his sister's clothes from the next room, he pouted and hesitated. "Oh, then," said the mother, "Mungo will fetch them." She said this by way of reproach to the boy, for Mungo had not been accustomed to fetch and carry. But Mungo was intelligent and obedient; and without further command he brought the child's frock to his astonished Mistress. This was an effort of imagination in Mungo, which dogs certainly possess in a considerable degree. He had often observed, doubtless, the business of dressing

the children; and the instant he was appealed to, he imagined what his Mistress wanted. Every one knows the anxiety which dogs feel to go out with their masters, if they have been accustomed so to do. A dog will often anticipate the journey of his owner; and guessing the road he means to take, steal away to a considerable distance on that road to avoid being detained at home. We have repeatedly seen this circumstance. It is distinctly an effort of the imagination, if, indeed, it be not an inference of reasoning.

"Linnaeus has made it a characteristic of dogs that 'they bark at beggars:' but beggars are ragged, and sometimes have that look of wildness which squall poverty produces, and then the imagination of the dog sees, in the poor mendicant, a robber of his master's house, or one who will be cruel to himself—and he expresses his own fears by a bark. A dog is thus valuable for watching property in proportion to the ease with which he is alarmed. One of the greatest terrors of a domesticated dog is a naked man, because this is an unaccustomed object. The sense of fear is said to be so great in this situation that the fiercest dog will not even bark. A tan yard at Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, was a few years ago extensively robbed by a thief, who took this method to overcome the courage of a powerful Newfoundland dog, who had long protected a considerable property. The terror which the dog felt at the naked thief, was altogether imaginary—for the naked man was less capable of resisting the attack of the dog than if he had been clothed. But then the dog had no support in his experience. His memory of the past did not come to the aid of that faculty which saw an unknown danger in the future. The faculties of quadrupeds, like those of men, are of course mixed in their operation. The dog, who watches by his master's grave, and is not tempted away by the caresses of the living, employs both his memory and his imagination in this act of affection. In the year 1827 there was a dog constantly to be seen in St. Bride's churchyard, Fleet-street, which for two years had refused to leave the place where his master was buried. He did not appear miserable: he evidently recollects their old companionship, and he imagined that their friendship would again be renewed. The inhabitants of the houses round the church daily fed the poor creature, and the sexton built him a little kennel. But he would never quit the spot; and there he died.

From *Adventures in India*.

It may amuse the reader to be informed, that among my mathematical instruments I had an inverted telescope, which I used sometimes to let my servants look through that I might enjoy their surprise at seeing the world turned upside down, and, in particular, the astonishment they expressed, when they saw men and women walking on their heads, without their clothes falling down. It got about in the cantonment that the engineer *Sahab* had a telescope which could turn people upside down, without the latter part of the phenomenon being generally known. So I used sometimes to amuse myself by pointing my glass at the women as they passed my window; upon which they would run as fast as they could, holding their clothes down with both their hands.

It is proposed in a New-York paper to form an "Anti-eating-too-much Society." It ought to be an "Anti-use-too-little-exercise Society." The fault lies in not taking exercise in proportion to the quantity of food eaten. We suspect there are few cases known of laboring men eating too copiously. It is proposed also to form an "Anti-snuff-and-chew-tobacco Society;" as a counterpart to this we recommend "A ladies' anti-lace-yourself-too-tight Society."

The gentleness of courtship, or rather the first proof of affection, among the savages of New South Wales, consists in watching the beloved fair one of another tribe to her retirement, and then knocking her down with repeated blows of a club or wooden sword.—After which impressive and feeling embrace, the matrimonial victim is dragged, streaming in her blood, to the lover's party, and obliged to acknowledge herself his wife. Here is a specimen of that "happy state of nature" to which Robert Owen and Frances Wright wish to bring American ladies by the propagation of their New Harmony doctrines. What do you say, ladies: should you like to be courted in this way?

Am. Advocate.

Anecdote.—We remember sometime ago to have read or heard the following anecdote: A preacher left his profession and went into the practice of physic; in a short time he became dissatisfied with that also, and took to the profession of the law.

Being asked the cause of these rapid changes, he replied, "I set out in life with the impression that man was a rational being, and therefore would attend to his most important concerns with the greatest diligence. I therefore studied divinity, and determined to be a physician of souls. But after exerting myself to the utmost for the good of my hearers, I found they cared very little for my labors. It is true they all acknowledged the importance of religion, but very few were disposed at present to attend to it. They thought more of this life, notwithstanding their professions, than the next, and I therefore soon left so thankless an employment, and determined to do good by being a physician to the bodies of my fellow men; for surely, thought I, if I cure their disorders, prolong their lives, and render them capable of enjoying the comforts of life, I shall be esteemed a public benefactor, and shall doubtless be well rewarded for my labor. But although I was eminently successful in my calling, my patients seemed to think I was rather the cause of their sickness than of their recovery; and invented all sorts of excuses to avoid paying my just and moderate charges. Instead of remembering their gain in being cured, they thought only of their loss in being sick, and appeared to think my bill an affliction scarcely less than that from which they were relieved by my skill. This state of things gave me a deeper insight into human nature:—I now saw what was the ruling passion, and determined to take advantage of it for my own benefit. I therefore discontinued the practice of physic and became a member of the bar, determined hereafter to be a physician of estates. And this I find is the only direct road to wealth and distinction; for say what you will of man, no truth is more plain than that he cares more for money than for soul and body both, and will at any time risk the loss of both the latter, if he has only a tolerable chance of gaining a quantity of the former." These ideas come so near the truth, that we have been induced to publish them for the satisfaction of those of our readers who have not yet completed their studies of human nature.

Will. Advocate.

years since; and his magnificent and placid qualifications endear him to all his subjects." He expressed the deepest sympathy for his children, who are still in slavery in Mississippi, and says "their emancipation would be paramount to every other consideration."

NEWSPAPER READING.

Who would not take a newspaper? Why, it is worth more than all the travelling from Cape Cod to the Stony Mountains, and from the Lake of the Woods to Terra del Fuego. Seated in your old fashioned arm chair, you can look out upon the world as a mirror, and observe the busy scene, passing in ever changing review before your mind's eye. A newspaper, friend, is the *camera obscura* that brings the objects abroad within the narrow compass of vision. Here is a fine medley for your amusement. There's some music too, in the bargain. The first thing you enter, perchance, is "The Muse's Bower." Is not the poetry enchanting? Now and then, perhaps, a young amateur seizes the lyre, out of fun or mere obstinate self-conceit, and gives a few twangs, like the sound of rain-drops on a brass kettle; but after all, his impudent vanity is amusing; and he may possibly improve.

Next comes a tale of love, bon mots, aphorisms and agriculture—politics, recipes, murders, suicides and melancholy accidents—news from all quarters of the globe—editorial squibs; new inventions; original essays; marriages and deaths. What a world of articles! All amusing, instructive and enlightening.

Aside from trifling, gentle reader, let us make a mathematical calculation. Are you aware how much food for the mind you get, in the course of a year, from a volume of newspapers? Here is a paper containing 16 columns of reading matter per week, exclusive of advertisements; each column comprises, at least, as much as 5 moderate pages of a volume. Here you have 80 pages per week, and 4160 per year, sufficient to form a work of 8 large volumes, quite a snug little library, and all for a mere trifle of two dollars. And then, only think of the vast fund of entertainment which you and your family derive from it, how it adds to your consequence among your neighbors. Friend A. is a very intelligent man, (they will say,) and his children are all chips of the old block; who knows but some of them may be fit to send to Congress at some time or other? Think of this once and who would not take a paper, which costs no more than one paper of tobacco, or a glass of grog per week.

THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

No such extension of Christianity has taken place, in so short a time, and with such means, and with such promises of continued increase, since the propagation of the Gospel.

There was nothing in the state of the world, thirty years ago, to produce such results. It was an age of infidelity, an age of revolution and war. Europe was one great volcano, and men's hearts were failing for fear of the things that were to come and coming on the earth. There had been no premeditated concert to form that system of effort which has now come out in such an extended and well digested plan. But the effort commenced at a time, when the prophecies indicated the necessity of such a movement, to carry into effect, by human instrumentality, the promises of God. If the seven thousand year is to be the Sabbath of the world, it is time to witness the preliminary movements of Providence; and all the parts of the great system, moving with such adaptation and symmetry, proclaim that he formed it, who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will.

Beecher.

The wise Christian hath learned to value every thing according to its own worth. If we be too glad of earthly things, it is the way to be too much afflicted by their loss; if we esteem them too little, it is the way to an unthankful disrespect to the giver. Christianity carries the heart in a just equipoise: when they come, they are welcomed without too much joy; and when they go, they part without tears. We may like those earthly favors, but we must take heed of being in love with them; for love, of whatsoever kind it be, is not without the power of assimilation: if we love the world, we cannot but be worldly minded:—contrarily, if we love God, we are made partakers of the divine nature; and we are such as we affect. If we be Christians in earnest, certainly the inner room of our hearts is reserved for the Almighty; the outer courts may be for the common resort of lawful cares and desires—they may come and go; but our God shall have his fixed habitation here forever.

Bishop Hall.

The virtues of Christ gained him all his past and present enemies.